

REPUBLICANS ADJOURN
TO MAKE FUSION PLANCounty Convention First Names
Committee to Confer with
Other Bodies.

EXPECT STRONG COALITION

Judge Cohen Appeals for Deliv-
erance from Tammany Rule
—Great Applause for
Koenig.

As an evidence of their desire to bring about a strong fusion movement against Tammany Hall this fall the Republican County Convention, after effecting a permanent organization at the Eldorado last night, took a recess until to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

When the convention reconvenes at that time in the same place it is hoped that a fusion ticket, upon which all the anti-Tammany forces will have agreed, may be nominated. A resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Democratic League, the Independence League and other independent bodies in the meantime was carried unanimously.

The committee which will meet with representatives of these organizations to-day is composed of S. S. Koenig, chairman; Judge Edward S. Clinch, of the 31st District; Ezra P. Prentice, of the 25th; former Assemblyman Beverly R. Robinson, of the 27th; Newbold Morris, of the 29th; Isador Wasservogel, of the 23d, and Julius M. Mayer, of the 21st.

One of the features of the convention was an attack upon the ability of the judiciary of this district, made by Judge William N. Cohen.

"We ought to unite," he said, speaking of the desirability of fusion, "to prevent the election of judges whom we pay \$17,500 annually for fourteen years, and at the end of which time we have educated to be tolerable lawyers. There are men who have served ably who ought to be re-nominated. The other nominations should go to lawyers who would raise the bench from the degraded place to which it has fallen, and fallen rapidly, in the last ten years, and I do not care how widely my opinion is quoted."

Monroe's Fusion Letter Read.

The letter of Robert Grier Monroe, chairman of the campaign committee of the Democratic League, offering to join in an anti-Tammany fusion, which was printed yesterday, was read. In moving that the suggestion of the league for a conference be accepted, Judge Cohen said:

If there were no other reasons for accepting this offer, the decision of the Court of Appeals to-day is more than enough to justify its acceptance. If we wish in the most forceful way to emphasize our opposition to the attempt by Tammany Hall to prolong its despotic rule, this is the time to do it. If we fail to bring about fusion we will by inference approve what Tammany tried to do in the Levy law.

In this election there are two important factors. First, there is the election of Assemblymen. We might speak at length of the deeds of a Tammany-bred Legislature. A charter, which we will call for brevity the "Interborough charter," a bill into which they were whipped, but by their usual cunning apparently gave us a primary law, but practically fastened their power upon us; fake economy—these and other things can be made the campaign issues with telling effect."

Mr. Cohen then went on to speak of the importance of the election of able judges.

While no attempt has been made yet to make up a final fusion ticket there has been considerable talk of certain possibilities. The Independence League has already demanded two places, and has put forward John J. Hopper, chairman of their county committee, for Sheriff, and also seeks one of the Supreme Court nominations. They last mentioned Clarence J. Shearn, but last night it was learned that Melvin G. Palmer had become an active League candidate for the place and that Mr. Shearn was inclined to support his aspirations.

Office for Democratic League.

One of the nominees for the Supreme Court will probably be selected by the Democratic League, leaving two nominations for the Supreme Court and one for Surrogate for the regular Republican organization. It is quite possible, however, that the Independence League may have to be contented with only one nomination, that for Sheriff.

Among the Republicans, Henry W. Jessup, author of several works on surrogates' practice, has been mentioned for the nomination for Surrogate. Among the candidates for the Supreme Court are Nathan Ottlinger, brother and law partner of Albert Ottlinger, leader of the 15th District; Justice William H. Olmstead, of the Court of Special Sessions, and Justice John B. Mayo, of the same court. Judge William N. Cohen has also been mentioned as a possible Republican nominee.

The Independence League county convention, scheduled for Arlington Hall to-night, will be adjourned until to-morrow evening, in all probability. John J. Hopper, chairman of the Independence League, replying to the suggestion of the Democratic League for fusion, wrote last night:

"I am sure that favorable action will be taken, as past actions of the league have shown that it is always ready to make any sacrifice to rid the city and state of pseudo-democracy."

The Republican convention last night was called to order by Frederick C. Tanager, leader of the 25th District. Julius M. Mayer and Francis A. O'Neill, of the 14th District, were made temporary chairman and secretary, respectively. They were later continued as permanent officers.

If You Need a Mountain
Just Build One

THAT is the policy James B. Duke, the tobacco millionaire, has adopted in creating a variegated landscape for his big flat estate at Somerville, N. J. Cataracts of water from pump-filled reservoirs are another remarkable feature of this strictly hand-made park, which will cost \$300,000 a year for its up-keep alone. Full description and photographs in

Next Sunday's Tribune

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON
PEACE AND BUSINESSIn Seattle He Says America
Should Lead World in Per-
manent Peace Movement.

GREAT CROWDS CHEER HIM

Trusts, Tariff and Currency His
Topics in Tacoma—Guest of
Ballinger—Visits
Navy Yard.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 10.—Seattle gave President Taft to-day the greatest reception of his entire trip, if the greatness of a reception may be determined by the size of the crowds. Throughout the entire course of this morning's parade, three and one-half miles long, the streets were lined many deep, and every window of Seattle's business blocks held its quota of cheering and applauding voters of both sexes. At the close of the parade the President addressed more than an acre of people who occupied every foot of a space of that area, while thousands crowded the roofs and fire escapes of the surrounding buildings.

The President spoke on peace, and rarely has a crowd gathered in the open air given to a speaker such close attention and applauded with such intelligence and discrimination.

"All the world is looking to us to lead in this great movement for permanent world peace. We have the resources to raise an army large and powerful enough to sweep any other army off the face of the earth. It is the same with our navy," said Mr. Taft. "We are not afraid of any other nation. We can lead the world in this peace movement, and we ought not to let anything prevent our taking that course."

Mr. Taft was the guest at breakfast of Representative and Mrs. Humphrey and at luncheon of ex-Secretary Ballinger. He also stood godfather to his grandnephew, Charles Taft Snowden, whose mother is Louise, a daughter of H. W. Taft, and at 2:30 o'clock he set sail for Bremerton navy yard.

Cordial as was Seattle's reception of the President, there were murmurs of criticism this morning of his words on Alaska in last night's speech. Seattle is undoubtedly strongly opposed to the policy of leasing coal lands, and the people of this section do not hesitate to say so. Moreover, they do not receive with approval the commission idea for the government of that district.

Seattle Wants Alaska Opened.

Seattle, not the state of Washington, but its chief city, feels that Alaska is its oyster, and resents every scheme of conservation which would forestall its opening and the exploitation of Alaska's resources in accordance with the old idea. The President pleaded for a conciliatory attitude toward sane conservation and reaffirmed his own loyalty to the leasing system and the commission policy. It was interesting to note, however, that his audience applauded the very points which the "prominent citizens" condemn. Nevertheless, there is reason to fear that Mr. Taft's plea for a conciliatory attitude will not be heeded. However, Walter E. Clark, Governor of Alaska, who is highly respected in this country, is here, and is doing good work for conservation in a decidedly practical way.

You have three propositions regarding Alaskan coal lands," said Governor Clark. "First, there is the old free simple proposition; secondly, there is the leasing system; and, thirdly, there is the government ownership and operation plan. The first is impossible. The American people will never consent to return to it. Whatever one may think of it, the same man will recognize that it is dead. The third is more radical than many approve, and less welcome to those who advocate the first than is the second. Therefore, leasing it must be by a process of elimination."

At the Bremerton navy yard the President was received with all the military ceremony due the commander in chief of the navy. He spoke briefly to members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish-American War Veterans and to the children of the employees, took a look at the drydock in process of construction, and after remaining fifteen minutes boarded the little vessel which had brought him from Seattle.

A run of an hour and a half over the placid waters of Puget Sound, under skies the more beautiful because partly cloudy, brought the Presidential party to Tacoma, where, apparently, the entire population of 85,000 and many from the surrounding country had turned out to greet the President. After a short parade through the streets, which were the scene of continued enthusiasm, Mr. Taft dined at the Tacoma Hotel, and then addressed an audience which crowded the armory to its utmost capacity, which is estimated at 4,000. He spoke on the government and business, touching on trusts, conservation, the monetary system and the tariff. All his arguments meeting with manifestations of approval from his audience.

G. G. H.

Invisible Kryptek eyeglasses for near and distant vision. Spencer's, 7 Madison Lane.

Stockings betrayed them.

Silk Hosiery Worn by Allentown Women Leads to Arrest of Expressmen.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Allentown, Penn., Oct. 10.—The unusual display of fine silk stockings by several young women of Lancaster has caused the downfall of five employees of the United States Express Company at that place. For months the shipments of the express company have been opened and wearing apparel has been taken. Detectives had failed to find the culprit.

A few days ago Superintendent Charles M. Medary noticed that the women friends of his employees all wore the finest silk stockings. About two weeks ago a shipment had been opened and silk stockings had been stolen. On a long chase the superintendent caught the arrest of Raymond A. Lester, one of the drivers. Lester confessed and implicated four other night employees, Harry L. Herman, Victor M. De Walt, Edward Seale and Raymond Southland. They also confessed. Southland paid a fine, but the others went to jail for four months.

COLUMBUS DAY OUTING.

to Poughkeepsie or Kingston Point and return on the Day Line St. Hendrick Hudson.

Advt.

A TURKISH COLUMN ON THE MARCH IN TIME OF WAR.

The attack on the Italian forces at Tripoli was made by soldiers of the Sultan, aided by their Arab allies.



SIR WILFRID SLIGHTED

Ex-Premier Not Invited to Meet
Duke of Connaught.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Considerable adverse comment has been stirred up here in political and social circles over an unpleasant incident, in connection with the reception arranged at Quebec for the incoming Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Connaught. It was learned this afternoon that the names of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier had in some mysterious manner been omitted from the list of those who were officially invited to take part in the welcome.

Premier Borden's attention was drawn to the fact, and he immediately sought to make the matter right. He issued an official invitation to the ex-Premier, and also very graciously issued orders that the government's special private car be placed at the Liberal leader's disposal.

Sir Wilfrid, however, has not as yet accepted the invitation, and it is stated that in view of the circumstances he will not attend or take any part in the reception.

The action of those responsible for issuing the official invitations in overlooking Sir Wilfrid is considered incalculable and looked upon as a direct insult to the aged ex-Premier. The excuse is given, however, that it was merely a matter of stupidity on the part of the officials.

ROCKEFELLER UP TO 190 LBS

Heavier To-day than at Any
Other Time in His Life.

Statements that John D. Rockefeller's health was improved were borne out by Mr. Rockefeller at Tarrytown yesterday, when he announced that he had gained twelve pounds since June, when he left there for Cleveland. He weighs more than one hundred and ninety pounds now, and consequently is heavier to-day than at any other time in his life.

"Mr. Rockefeller is a wonderfully active man for his age," said a friend in Tarrytown yesterday. "He can outwalk the majority of young men. After breakfast he is out around his estate, surveying or looking after new improvements. About 10 o'clock he starts playing golf, and this keeps him busy until 12 or 1 o'clock. Then he has luncheon. A short nap is followed by an hour's dictation with his secretary, and he is out again taking exercise. He is a wonder, and he attributes all his good health to outdoor exercise."

Mr. Rockefeller sent his automobile to New York yesterday to get Father Lenton, and had a game of golf with the priest, who used to be his daily companion at golf before he was transferred to another church.

BRYCE SOUNDS WARNING

Sees Menace in Present-Day Im-
migration to United States.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 10.—James Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, delivered a lecture on "The Problems of the United States in 1910 and 1911," to-night at the Harvard Union. A spirit of optimism sparkled throughout. Touching on the problems facing the United States, Mr. Bryce said:

The slavery problem was settled, though at a terrible cost, and the currency problem has practically settled itself. But you still have many problems before you. There is the negro problem; the question of prohibition; the problem of city government; the labor problem; the trust problem; and the problem of semi-Oriental immigration.

Speaking of immigration, Mr. Bryce said that the thrush of Germans, Irish and Scandinavians, which began twenty-five or thirty years ago, had never constituted a menace to the United States, as they were in many ways similar to the Anglo-Saxons. He said:

The immigration of Italians, Poles, Slavs and Jews from South Russia does constitute a problem, and a serious one. It will be interesting to see just how this country deals with it. I have watched the development of this nation closely during the last fifty years, and I believe that there is no reason for pessimism. The people are amply able to deal with any problem that may arise.

STOCKINGS BETRAYED THEM

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CHALONER RAPS LAWYERS

Fifty-five Per Cent of Them Are
Crooks, He Asserts.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 10.—John Armstrong Chaloner's story began to-day in Paris, where he was living with his wife, now Princess Troubetzkoy. W. G. Maxwell appeared therein in the character of an admirer of the author. An agreement was made, but not entered into until afterward, when the law firm of Chanler, Maxwell & H. V. N. Phillips was formed. Chaloner asserted he kicked his partners out because "they had joined hands to hold me up."

"To my mind," said Chaloner, "most lawyers are crooks—55 per cent of them. I have been fighting them for fifteen years; hence my pronounced feeling about my own profession. While the highest, it shrouds more failures than any other, because it is more difficult to live up to its ideals."

Chaloner said he wanted a "hard" lawyer who could go as far in his brief as was necessary to fight the New York lunacy laws. Captain Michael Woods and Senator John W. Daniel, both now dead, he said, failed him at this point, and he turned to Maxwell, but owing to Maxwell's habits, he said, that lawyer also failed in usefulness, drawing only one of the twenty-odd allegations in the brief. Chaloner was thus thrown back on his own resources in his fight against New York law and lawyers, he asserted.

"While in Bloomingdale I registered an oath," he said, "to devote every dollar of my income and every year of my life to the overthrowing of these tyrannical, barbarous and falsely alleged laws of lunacy in New York. I was depressed at the idea of men and women being at the mercy of such diabolical laws, that fine womanhood—the finest thing in the world—is at the mercy of hellish laws, and that pure girls could be arrested for life and that honest wives could be imprisoned by husbands who wanted to get rid of them. There are certain Supreme Court judges in New York who have easy consciences who do not require the slightest glimpse of their victims. Those crooks themselves should be serving terms in Sing Sing. General Roger A. Pryor is an exception, for he never would commit a person without seeing him."

"It is a part of my plan to establish that trial by jury is necessary before a person can be deprived of his liberty or property for any length of time, and I earnestly desire to make it illegal to try persons in absentia—a farcical form of trial, highly popular with New York State judges."

Chaloner paid his respects to J. Pierpont Morgan, saying: "My respect for him is as profound as is my contempt and abhorrence of John D. Rockefeller."

Throughout his deposition Chaloner spoke quietly and measuredly, even when his language was the most caustic and denunciatory. The taking of depositions will go over for a week. The local lawyers will be engaged in court, as Frederick A. Ware left to-night for New York, where he will appear in the United States Circuit Court when the calendar containing Chaloner's suit against Sherman is called.

BAND BALKS SUFFRAGETTES

Noise Drowns Their Questions in
Bay State Campaign.

North Adams, Mass., Oct. 10.—A brass band accompanied Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Frothingham and other candidates on the Republican state ticket which he heads through the Northern Berkshires to-day, and each interruption attempted by the suffragettes who followed the party was quieted by an outburst from the band.

In Adams, Williamstown and other points where Mr. Frothingham held rallies, Miss Margaret Foley, of Boston, and her party of young women campaigners, whose automobile pursued that of the Lieutenant Governor closely, could be heard only faintly because of the crash of the brass instruments.

Miss Foley demanded an answer from Mr. Frothingham as to his attitude toward woman suffrage. She denied that she and those with her had been hired by the Democrats to work against the suffragettes as they were paying their own campaign expenses.

COLUMBUS DAY OUTING.

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Advt.

U.S. TROOPER RUNS AMUCK

Kills Messmate and Woman and
Fatally Wounds Girl.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 10.—After killing two persons and fatally wounding a third, when fleeing from Fort Ethan Allen to-day, Matthew Carlisle, a trooper of the 10th Cavalry (negro), United States army, was captured by troopers whom he had held at bay for half an hour. Carlisle's victims are all negroes. The dead are Andrew Fox, a private of Troop D, 10th Cavalry, and Sarah Washington, nineteen years old.

It was believed to-night that Beatrice Stuart, eighteen years old, who was wounded in the chest by Carlisle, could not survive. With Carlisle, who received a bullet in the leg from the troopers who captured him, she was taken to the post hospital for treatment.

Fox, who is understood to have caused Carlisle's arrest early to-day for not reporting for morning fatigue duty, was apparently the object of Carlisle's attack; but to messmates this noon Carlisle said:

"I guess this arrest means I'm through with the army. I might as well do something worth while when I'm about it."

As he was under arrest in quarters Carlisle had his rifle and ammunition, and when he strolled out shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, carrying his rifle and with his ammunition belt on, he attracted no attention. He immediately started for Fox, and firing at close range blew off the back of the man's head with a single shot.

Soldiers near by sprang up, but were held back by Carlisle, who pointed the loaded rifle at them and ran. He fired once when chase was made. After turning a corner Carlisle encountered a smaller group, but went by them before they could intercept him. Once more he fired and fled.

Leaving the reservation Carlisle took to the country road which leads to Burlington, down which he ran for half a mile to a building much frequented by the negro troopers, occupied on the first floor by a restaurant and above as a tenement. Rushing by those on the ground floor Carlisle ran upstairs and into a room in which Sarah Washington was lying in bed, ill. She was found dead, shot through the chest, the left foot and the head.

Carlisle ran through this room into another in which were several women. All escaped, except Beatrice Stuart. The trooper put a bullet in her chest. The young woman dragged herself downstairs and into the nearby woods, where the others had sought refuge.

The guard had been called out at Fort Ethan Allen and surrounded the house where Carlisle was in hiding. He held them off by firing occasional shots from a window, but when a bullet from a trooper's rifle entered his leg he surrendered.

WATER FAMINE FEAR ENDS

No Present Need of Supplemental
Supply, Says Thompson.

Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Water Supply sent a letter to the secretary of the Board of Estimate yesterday recommending that no further action be taken to carry out the plans for an additional water supply from Ten Mile River.

Aware of the fact that Controller Prendergast was preparing an adverse report on the project to present to the board at its meeting to-day, Commissioner Thompson sent the Controller a copy of his letter, saying: "The facts contained in my letter regarding the condition of the water supply came to my notice last evening from my chief engineer, so I take the first opportunity to let you know about it."

These facts are that on September 30 there were in the Croton reservoir 33,000,000 gallons of water, and the amount needed from that time until January 1 is 25,000,000,000 gallons. The rains so far in October have been above the average, and records show that under the circumstances there can reasonably be expected, as a result of the run-off in October, November and December, not less than 17,000,000,000 gallons.

Commissioner Thompson says that if at the end of the next seven months a shortage in the fall of 1912 and winter of 1913 seems probable, work could then be started on the plan to tap Ten Mile River.

ITALY TO ANNEX TRIPOLI

Powers Informed She Will Not
Accept Protectorate.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 11.—Italy has addressed a confidential note to the powers stating that she cannot be satisfied with a protectorate in Tripoli, but must have annexation understood.

The replies which Turkey has received to her latest request for intervention on the part of the powers are of an encouraging nature.

Strikingly different versions are published of the first land fighting of the war. According to one account which reached Berlin an Italian force penetrated into the hinterland of Tripoli and encountered 10,000 Turkish regulars and 10,000 Arabs. The force was repulsed and compelled to retreat to the town.

Another story, via Vienna, is to the effect that 3,000 Turks attacked the forts, that sharp fighting ensued, lasting several hours, that the battleships participated in the fight and that considerable losses were suffered on both sides, the Turks finally retreating, leaving a number of wounded and dead and several prisoners.

A dispatch from Tripoli to "The Morning Post," dated October 10, reports that the Turkish army under Munir Pacha is in a pitiable state from lack of provisions and water, and that Munir Pacha has opened negotiations with the Italian commandant.

The correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" in Constantinople says that no Turkish troops will be permitted to pass through Egypt. According to the same correspondent it is announced that Bulgaria and Rumania have decided on a general mobilization.

A run on the branch bank of Rome in Constantinople has resulted in the withdrawal of many millions.

A Tripoli dispatch to "The Daily Mail" says: "All Ottoman subjects of Turkish race will be expelled from the town within a week. All the Arab reserves called up by the Turks have returned to their homes. The Turkish troops are said to be completely demoralized and are living on half rations."

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Italian authorities to prevent any news being published concerning the expeditionary force, but it is reliably reported that 40,000 troops have been transported across the Mediterranean.

DUEL TO STOP REVOLT

Two Pistols, Only One Loaded,
and Torres to Choose.

Mexico City, Oct. 10.—With the object of terminating the insurrection in the state of Chiapas, Belisario, Dominguez, of Comitan, has challenged the rebel leader Juan Espanosa Torres to a duel to the death, according to a story of travellers arriving from that state to-day.

The chief point at issue now in the Chiapas war is the location of the capital. The rebellious faction wants it at San Cristobal instead of Tuxtla Gutierrez, where it has been for many generations.

Dominguez's proposition is that Torres select one of two pistols, leaving the other for his adversary, only one of these weapons to be loaded. The duellists then are to place their pistols at the foreheads of each other and at a signal fire. If Torres dies the capital is to remain at Tuxtla Gutierrez; if Dominguez falls it goes to San Cristobal.

CALIFORNIA FOR RECALL?

Early Returns Indicate Defeat of
Woman Suffrage.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Early returns from 384 precincts in the state, including San Francisco, show a heavy vote against woman suffrage, and indicate that it has been defeated.

The returns are heavily in favor of the adoption of the initiative and referendum and the recall. The latter includes the judiciary.

The figures in the precincts heard from were:

For woman suffrage, 8,635; against, 8,908.

For the initiative and referendum, 10,810; against, 3,610.

For the recall, 11,280; against, 3,487.

There are 3,128 precincts in the state. A two-thirds majority is required.

More than a score of amendments to the constitution were voted on, and the campaign has been one of the liveliest in the history of the state. Governor Hiram W. Johnson led the advocates of the new order of things. It was for the recall, especially of the judiciary, that they made their hardest fight, and President Taft's veto of the Arizona statehood resolution came in for much criticism.

GRAPE JUICE OF 1911 VINTAGE.

Finest Ever, Now in Bottles.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N.Y.

Advt.

ITALIANS ATTACKED
BY 3,000 TURKS
OUTSIDE TRIPOLIMoslem Troops, with Field Guns,
Advance in Two Columns to
Recapture City, but
Are Repelled.

FLEET JOINS IN ACTION

Battleships Illuminate Scene of
Engagement with Search-
lights, and Cover Their
Army's Front and
Flank.

HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED

Ottoman Force Retreats in Good
Order, Pursued by Heavy Shell
Fire from the Bay—Three
Torpedo Boats in En-
gagement Near
Mitylene.

TWELFTH DAY OF THE WAR.

A force of three thousand Turks attempted to recapture Tripoli by night, but were repulsed with severe loss, the battleships outside the harbor covering the Italian front and flank with their fire, using their guns to accelerate the retreat of the Moslems and illuminating the battlefield with their searchlights.

A sharp engagement was fought near Mitylene between an Italian squadron and a Turkish torpedo boat flotilla, in which three of the latter were sunk.

Tripoli, Oct. 10.—The Turks apparently do not intend to abandon Tripoli to the Italians without further determined resistance. For several days bands of horsemen have been reconnoitering in the vicinity of the Italian outposts. Several times at night they have been discovered by the searchlights of the warships. On these occasions shells drove them back again into the hills.

About 1 o'clock this morning a force of about three thousand Turkish troops with field guns was discovered advancing in two columns, with the evident object of recapturing the town. A large body of natives marched with the troops, the whole presenting a formidable array.

The Italian commander, however, had an intimation that such an attempt would probably be made, and his men were amply prepared.

The Italian guns were well placed, and the Turks were met with a heavy artillery and rifle fire, to which they replied with equal energy. It was moonlight, and the fleet turned the searchlights on the contending forces.

When the engagement was at its height the battleships and cruisers joined in with their smaller batteries, directing the shells to cover the Italian front and flank.

For more than an hour the firing on shore was continuous, but about 2 o'clock it slackened and gradually ceased. The Turks retired, but in good order, although it is reported they suffered heavy losses.

Another body of Turks tried to turn the Italians' eastern flank, but without success. The Italian casualties were slight.

The fleet pursued the retreating Turks with a heavy shell fire until 6 o'clock in the morning.

The looting by the Arabs, which occurred after the bombardment and the disorderly flight of the Turkish troops, was, to a great extent, the work of 450 criminals left in prison, who beat down the doors and escaped. The looters made a clean sweep of the Vall's palace, the public buildings, the barracks and the forts. Nothing was left but the bare walls and a great litter of valuable official documents. Even the doors and windows were removed and the powder magazines pillaged.

The Turks appear to have had enormous supplies of ammunition, guns, rifles and projectiles. Quantities of powder, cartridges and shells have since been recovered from the looters, and the Italians have blown up three large powder magazines. Looters and escaped prisoners are constantly being recaptured.

Signs of looting are visible on all sides in the incongruous attire worn by miserable negroes and ragged native children, who, for the first time in their lives are able to wear shoes, frocks and fine clothes, formerly the summer uniforms of the Turkish soldiers.

One of the curious sights of the town is the appearance of the Turkish police and soldiers, who have been enrolled in the Italian service, all clad in Turkish uniforms and wearing Turkish arms, accompanying the Italian Governor and other officials and aiding the Italian marines to restore order and arrest criminals.

TORPEDO BOATS SUNK

Three Surprised by Italian
Squadron Near Mitylene.

London, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to a London news agency from Pera says that the Turkish torpedo boats Tokat, Hamid Abad, Alpogut and Antalia, while returning from the Ionian Sea, were surprised by an Italian squadron near Mitylene, October 9.

A smart engagement followed and three of the torpedo boats were severely